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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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METALLURGICAL PLANTS

1.

In the Soviet Union there were, and probably still are, special planning organizations which designed and constructed new metallurgical plants, as, for example, "Giprostal" /State Institute for Planning Steel Enterprises/. During the period of the thirties there were organizations known as OKB's /Experimental Design Bureaus/ attached to th OPU which also designed plants. These OKB's used imprisoned Soviet engineers on their projects. The 1,100 mm blooming mill for the Dnepropetrovskiy plant was designed by the OKB No 3 attached to the OGPU.

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Then, too, there was the example of the plans for the 900 mm blooming mill of the Zaporozhe steel plant which were drawn up by Soviet engineers working for the Design Bureau of the Ishorskiy plant with the assistance of three German consulting engineers from the firm of "Demag".

The Stalingrad Tractor Plant, which later (according to rumor) manufactured tanks, was designed, constructed and equipped with a great deal of help from US firms.

2.

The machinery for the blooming mills mentioned above was made at the Ishorskiy plant. After the large Krematorsk, Nizhne-Tagil' and Kramatsk plants were constructed, (all designed for the construction of heavy machines) the main production of metallurgical equipment was concentrated in these plants.

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3. Imports of all types of equipment were very large in the early thirties, but as the requirements were gradually filled and the use of foreign equipment was mastered, the imports ceased and all spare parts and machinery were made in Soviet plants.

4. Foreign assistants, such as engineers, consultants, adjustors, assembly men, etc, were used during the so-called "starting period". After this period ended, no foreigners were allowed in the Soviet plants.

TAGANROG METALLURGICAL PLANT

5. The plant had two Mannesmann rolling mills and rolled tubes measuring from four inches to 12 inches in diameter, mostly for the oil industry, locomotive plants and special purpose tubing. The plant operated three shifts. All equipment was of foreign manufacture.

6. The plant had the following shops:

1) Two open-hearth shops; an old one with four furnaces each having a capacity of 40 tons and a new shop with three furnaces each having a capacity of 75 tons.

2) Three tube-rolling shops, two of which produced welded pipes and the third, seamless pipe (Mannesmann). The welded pipes were ferrous and galvanised, designed for gas and water supply systems.

3) A thin-sheet rolling shop producing roofing tin. . . .

4) A sheet-rolling shop, with two mills, making plate for ship building, boilers, armor-plate, etc.

5) A rim-rolling mill producing rolled, railroad car and tender rims, as well as rims for street cars, rollers and small locomotives (small diameter rims).

7. Tires only. Seamless wheels and wheels cast in a single piece (rim, together with hub and disk) are not used very widely in the Soviet Union because they are uneconomical.

no production figures on the Taganrog plant.

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